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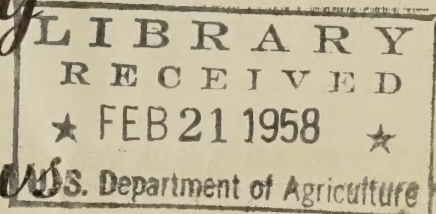


Money

Grows

On

Trees



Recommendations and Revised Prices  
for this season on —

**PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES**  
(Subject to change without notice)

**Watson's Pecanwood Nurseries**

(2 mi. SW of City on Cordova Hwy.)

**Orangeburg, S. C.**



## SUMMARY OF PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

1. CLEAR LAND OF WEEDS, and stake off holes at least 25 or 30 feet apart for home plantings, or 60 to 70 feet apart for groves.
2. DIG HOLES BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES: 12 to 24" wide, and approximately 36" deep. Mix 5 qt. (5 lbs.) commercial sheep or cow manure with topsoil, and have ready for planting, by each hole.
3. IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL OF TREES, THOROUGHLY REDAMPEN ROOTS by punching hole in bale, and pouring in water.
4. WRAP TRUNK OF EACH TREE FROM ORIGINAL GROUND LEVEL (WHERE BARK CHANGES COLOR) TO NEAR TOP OF TREE, passing 4" wide paper spirally around and UPWARDS; then bind paper at top with cord, then pass cord spirally DOWN tree, so that it crosses paper spiral, and bind securely near beginning of paper. KEEP TRUNK WRAPPED TWO (2) YEARS.
5. SET TREE IN HOLE so that original ground level (bottom of paper) rests 4 to 6" below ground level; then shovel in soil-manure mixture, settling and packing soil with water, gently tamping to saturate soil thoroughly. Bring soil up to cover about 1" of lower edge of paper.
6. FORM A BASIN ABOUT THE BASE OF TREE about 36" in diameter, to cup abundant water and facilitate irrigation. This may be done with shovel or hoe. KEEP THIS BASIN OPEN.
7. MULCH BASIN WITH GRAIN STRAW to discourage weed growth. Pull out weeds or grass, or remove mulch, hoe, then replace mulch.
8. FERTILIZE TREES EVERY JANUARY OR FEBRUARY after first planted summer, using 1 qt. (2 lbs.) 5-10-10 fertilizer first time, and increasing about 1 qt. for each year thereafter. "Plug-feed" trees, or spread far as branches, and dig in well.
9. SPRAY LEAVES OF YOUNG PECAN TREES OCCASIONALLY to control June bugs and webworms. (Wettable DDT is good).
10. APPLY 1 LB. OF ZINC SULFATE ABOUT SECOND OR THIRD SEASON, in same manner as fertilizer. CAUTION: Zinc sulfate is poisonous to humans and to animals.
11. PROTECT TREES FROM BREAKAGE AND BRUISING, AND WATER WELL AND OFTEN DURING GROWING SEASON, preferably using "WATERSPIKE" when practical, once or twice each week, until trees have made strong, vigorous growth and are well established.

## PRACTICAL PECAN POINTERS

THE SOUTHERN PECAN TREE is one of the finest combinations of beauty, strength and profitable productivity in the entire world. It grows strong, tall, and shapely, with graceful branches, leafing out fully in hot June and retaining its foliage usually until well into fall, when heavy crops of delicious nuts may be harvested. Indeed, this tree offers the ultimate in a combination of shade and fruit! Deeply rooted, it offers strong resistance to the winds; and one might well say, when once a pecan tree is well established, "It lives forever!" About 150 years ago, Thomas Jefferson gave George Washington some pecans which he planted at Mount Vernon. We have seen these trees, and many are still bearing pecans! And foresters tell us that there are pecan trees now producing in the rich delta of the Mississippi that were BEARING PECANS WHEN COLUMBUS LANDED IN AMERICA.

PECAN PRODUCTION TIES IN WELL with farm activities, and also with landscaping of home grounds. Besides making beautiful shade, the trees may be mutually beneficial in poultry, cattle, and hog raising. Pecans may be interplanted with peaches, pears, plums, or other fruits, and when the shorter-lived fruit trees become unproductive, they may be removed, leaving a PERMANENT PECAN GROVE. Pecan trees may be successfully interplanted with cotton, corn, or truck crops, and only a strip may be left for the trees, the



cultivated tree strip being gradually widened as the trees grow. Pecan growing can be a profitable, permanent business, and a farmer can "grow into it" with a very small loss of land while the trees are coming into commercial productivity. Large pecan groves can be operated with a minimum of labor and expense by use of machinery to cultivate or mow, and to aid in the harvesting of nuts. We often shake down 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of pecans per day with our tractor-operated "pecan tree shaker," a machine that costs about \$150. Farm workers like to pick up pecans, but suction pecan harvesting machines are available to those large growers who desire them. Pecan grove acreage may be well utilized for winter grazing to excellent advantage by proper use of legumes and grasses. Pecan trees may be planted in permanent pastures on land with naturally good soil moisture, provided they are temporarily shielded from stock the first few years. The pecan is the finest of all trees to aid in the permanent, solid growth of real estate subdivisions.

**ADAPTATION** as a shade tree is practically universal throughout the U. S., but for production of nuts the Southern pecan tree requires temperate to warm climate and fairly long growing season. Generally, it can be said that will produce nuts in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and states southward and westward, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Ordinarily, good cotton or truck land will produce good pecans. Deep sandy soils are apt to be very "thirsty," and trees may require frequent watering the first few years. Avoid gummy, low-lying lands usually or often under water or continually boggy, or where water table comes nearer than 30" or 36" to soil surface. "New-ground" is a great hazard to newly planted trees on account of "termite" injury, but land may be treated with chlordane or dieldrin, then plowed deeply, to minimize injury. Liming should be done with caution, and in no case should the pH be brought higher than 6.5. If the pH is brought up to about 7 or above, the soluble zinc salts in the soil will be changed to an insoluble state, and zinc starvation, or "pecan rosette," will result, as shown by "frizzly leaves," and poor growth. Pecans are close kin to hickories and "pig-nuts" or swamp pecans, and where these thrive pecans can usually be grown successfully. They are native to "second bottoms" of the Lower Mississippi River and its tributaries, on lands that are subject to occasional overflow. We know of no nut tree that can adapt its root system to the soil in which it grows as well as can the pecan; in deep sandy soils it has a very long tap-root, but in soils underlaid with a "hardpan" the roots will "lock on" in the hard clay. In case of a high water table, the tap-root will penetrate to the excessively wet soil and stop, as it does not like "wet feet."

**PREPARATION FOR PLANTING—IN HOME PLANTING**, where shade is of equal importance with fruit production, trees may be spaced 25 or 30 feet apart, especially where they can feed out one or two directions otherwise. Care should be taken to avoid planting near large trees or large growing shrubs, which will sap much soil moisture and fertility from the young trees. Also, pecans demand a great deal of sunlight for proper development and regular production. Some excellent locations around the homesite are: in front of the home, on either or both sides of the walk, near the drive, affording pleasant parking shade in summer; a semi-circular drive, or a double avenue in case of a home some distance from the highway. Plantings about the western side of the home afford maximum protection from afternoon sun; and other good places are in chicken-yards, dog-yards, or spaced throughout gardens. Flower-beds may be planted around bases of trees, and this has proven to be an ideal method to insure adequate fertility and water, because the "mistress" is sure to care for her flowers, while the "mister" is out winning the family bread.

**PECAN GROVE LAND** should be thoroughly plowed or disked, then harrowed, so that there is no danger from fire, and laying out of rows will be much easier. Trees may be spaced at least 60 x 60 feet, which will take 14 trees per acre in equilateral triangles, or 12 per acre if planted in squares. If the land is very fertile, plant 70 x 70 feet, which will take 10 trees per acre in equilateral triangles, or 9 per acre in squares. Trees may be planted along field or property lines, or may be aligned along both sides of roads or lanes, allowing a minimum of 20 feet from tree trunk to line for limb spread. They make excellent productive windbreaks for large fields, and provide beautiful approaches to a homesite or



other places of natural interest. If the land is rolling and terraced, trees may be planted on terrace beds to good advantage, thus permanently marking out terraces, and affording a means of anchoring the soil against erosion.

**DIG HOLES BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES** whenever possible, so that they may be planted with least possible delay. Holes should be approximately 36" deep. Width of holes depends on actual size of trees. Small trees, 2-3 ft., may be planted in widened post-holes 12 to 15" wide, but larger trees, 5-6 to 8-10 ft., require a little wider holes, up to 20 or 24" wide. The general rule should be to dig the holes sufficiently wide to allow lateral or side roots to be spread out naturally. A good plan is to dig holes with an ordinary post-hole digger, using a sharpened heavy piece of steel axle or sharpened pipe or "crowbar" to soften the hole when clay is reached in the digging. Then the "post-hole" may be easily widened with ordinary shovel to the size desired. In digging, it is suggested that the topsoil be laid on a separate pile from the less fertile subsoil, as it is preferable to use topsoil only in replanting—and the more fertile the better; but avoid use of woods earth, because of danger from termites. Mix topsoil thoroughly with 5 lbs. (5 qts.) **GROUND COMMERCIAL COW OR SHEEP MANURE** AND HAVE READY for planting each tree. (More would be beneficial in case of larger sizes, but do not use more than 1/3 of the refilling volume as ground manure.) For additional feeding, 1 pint (small trees) to 1 quart (larger sizes) of 5-10-10 "complete" fertilizer may be **THOROUGHLY MIXED** with soil and manure, and added about roots when planting. However, **WHEN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS ARE USED, TREES MUST BE KEPT WELL WATERED**, or burning of trees is sure to result, and weed growth will be extremely heavy—and so, hoeing and watering both become even more vitally necessary.

**IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL OF TREES**, thoroughly redampen the roots by punching a hole in bale of trees just above the bulgy root-packing and pouring water into the package, allowing it to run downward. Avoid exposure of roots to the air, or to direct sunlight or to extreme (freezing) cold or to heat, and plant as soon as possible. If it is impractical to plant trees within a day or two after arrival, trees may be "heeled in." The process is to dig a wide shallow sloping trench, take trees out of bale, remove all packing, and place side by side, and cover with moist soil. In this way, you may take up **ONE TREE AT A TIME**, without unnecessary exposure of roots.

**WRAP THE TRUNK OF EACH TREE BEFORE PLANTING**, using our "GARD-RITE," or heavy, strong, treated paper, or ask us to do it for you at nursery, at a moderate cost of 25c per tree. (Or we can sell you a whole roll, 154 ft., for \$1.00). Use long strips of paper about 4" wide, and bind paper around tree, beginning just where the "brown," or root bark meets the "gray," or trunk bark. Then wrap spirally **UP** the tree, and continue until reaching near the top of tree, and tear off. Bind wrapping in place near the upper end of paper with cotton cord or binder twine, and then wind it **DOWN** the tree in spiral direction, **CROSSING** paper spiral, until just above original ground level, where wrapping was begun; then tie cord to itself, keeping paper firmly attached to tree.

**KEEP TREE TRUNK WRAPPED TWO YEARS**, or until tree makes strong terminal shoot growth. This is protection against the destructive "flat-head borer"; it prevents growth of side-shoots, thus heading the tree out higher; it insulates the tree against extremes of heat and cold, and protects the trunk against rabbit bite damage. If the cord binds at any time, simply cut it, and apply new cord. **GARD-RITE** paper usually lasts two years, but cotton cord, which we use, often needs replacement about a year after it is applied. Finally, when wrapping is removed, or after it has rotted off, spray trunk with Volck or other scalecide, or simply scrub with fish oil soap to remove any scale insects present. Good trunk wrapping is one of the cheapest and best safeguards we know.

**PLANTING** should be done one tree at a time, to avoid exposure. In planting a grove of some size we often employ several 55-gallon barrels; we load on truck or wagon, fill all barrels with water; then we place some trees in **ONE** barrel. This permits the double advantage of minimum exposure of trees to drying winds and air, and plenty of water for planting process. Set the tree in the hole so that the bottom of paper trunk wrapping is about 5 to 6" below



the level of the edge of hole. Shovel in some of the mixed topsoil, and add water; then more soil, more water, tamping gently with shovel handle to work up thick mud without damaging roots. Continue this until ORIGINAL SOIL LEVEL (bottom of paper spiral) is reached with mud, and finally sprinkle a little unwatered soil on top. Using a shovel, widen this basin to about 36" across, and KEEP THIS BASIN OPEN TO HOLD WATER. If you cover all roots too deeply, you may smother tree. Animal or fowlhouse manure may be applied to soil in basin, but do not allow it to come in contact (not closer than 6") with tree.

FERTILIZE PECAN TREES IN LATE WINTER EVERY YEAR, using about 1 qt. (2 lbs.) of 5-10-10 analysis fertilizer for each year since planting. One method of application is to punch many "plug" holes 10 or 12" deep, about 12" from tree, and pour a little fertilizer into each hole, and tamp shut with foot. Another method is to spread fertilizer within basin about base of tree, then spade in well, avoiding contact of fertilizer with trunk or main root of tree. As trees increase in size, the feeding area may be extended to about the edge of the branches of trees, or a little beyond, with young trees.

LEAVES OF YOUNG RECENTLY-SET PECAN TREES SHOULD BE SPRAYED OCCASIONALLY (first year or two) to control June-bugs and webworms. Wettable DDT is good as a spray, or cotton dust containing DDT may be used.

FEED TREES WITH ZINC SULFATE about the second year, using 1 lb. per tree, and applying in the "plugging" method, independently of fertilizer. CAUTION: THIS MATERIAL IS VERY POISONOUS TO HUMANS AND TO ANIMALS, but all pecan trees must have some zinc in soluble form. Feed again with zinc after four or five years, especially if trees are growing rapidly, using 1 lb. per inch of tree trunk diameter. (In case flower-bed is planted around tree use only ½ lb. per tree, and apply DEEPLY, for first application, as noted at beginning of paragraph).

WATER TREES AFTER PLANTING, beginning in mid-March and continuing through September, in order to promote good growth of trees. It is especially necessary for the larger sizes of trees and for all trees planted on light, porous, sandy soils, first year or two. Dish-water, septic outlet water, or other home waste water is usually fine for trees. Mulching with grain straw is beneficial in conserving moisture and discouraging weed growth—pine straw and leaves sometimes contain termites, and should be avoided.

PROTECT TREES AGAINST BRUISING AND BREAKAGE. In yards, a wire cylinder is often sufficient; but in fields, a good method is to set 3 small treated posts or slabs around each tree. Where stock are allowed to graze around trees, a high cylinder of wire may be employed, so that all leaves are protected, because STOCK WILL EAT EVERY LEAF THEY CAN REACH. After trees grow tall enough, wire may be removed, and cattle will keep lower limbs well pruned.

PROTECTION FROM MULE OR TRACTOR cultivation injury may be accomplished in the following manner: Drive into ground a long piece of treated lumber or "edging" across the tree at an angle, pointed "DOWN" the tree row, and then drive another similar piece of treated material on opposite side of tree, and pointed "UP" the row; then tie or bind both pieces of edging and tree together, just where they cross, with baling wire. Edging should be sufficiently long that tractor driver or mule is not endangered. Field crop rows may then be lined up parallel to the tree rows.

REGULAR CULTIVATION BY HOEING OR PLOWING is essential, when trees are young, and it will promote good tree vigor at any age. In later years, cultivation should not be deep enough to cut feed roots.

SOME TREES BEGIN TO BEAR 1 to 3 years after planting, but the size and the variety of tree cause this time to vary. In general, we recommend medium size trees, from 3 to 7 feet high. However, one may spread his investment over a wider area by use of smaller trees, and choice of size is a matter of individual preference. Very large size trees can be planted successfully, but generally speaking, large trees require more care, especially as to watering, weeding, and cultivating. Because of this, we do not ordinarily recommend use of extremely large trees for commercial plantings. We prune or "cut back" the larger sizes here



at the nursery unless requested otherwise, because we believe it to be very beneficial. Small and medium sizes can often grow without cutting back. However, if ANY SIZE should not start to grow soon after established trees begin spring growth, they should be "cut back" after planting, and the trunk-wrapping should be re-tied, "showing" one or two buds; then, continue to water generously. Incidentally, one of the best watering devices we know is the "WATER-SPIKE," which can actually INJECT water into the soil, so that little is lost from run-off.

"BUILDING A TREE" should be your aim, rather than "FIRST PECANS," and you should strive at all times to promote the heavy and rapid, strong growth of your tree by every reasonable means. PROFITABLE BEARING IS YOUR GOAL, and that depends on GOOD TREES, OF GOOD VARIETY, PLANTED RIGHT, "THE MAN," and "THE LAND"—and, last but not least, "THE LADY," too. It is possible to bring pecan trees into profitable bearing in 7 to 10 years. Properly set with good healthy trees, and properly maintained, your home trees or pecan grove may be productive INDEFINITELY.

ESPECIALLY FOR HOME PLANTINGS, SEVERAL VARIETIES may be planted to insure a good crop every year, because some varieties tend to fruit heavier some years than others; also, they can cross-pollinate each other to advantage. We can choose your varieties for you if you like, provided you give us a description of the soil and surroundings, and ship to you, but we prefer that you visit us and present your problems personally. We are able to give you better service, fresher stock, and better ultimate satisfaction AT OUR NURSERY.

WE HARVESTED AND SOLD, at wholesale prices, in the fall of 1946, from 7½ acres, 7,325 lbs. of high quality pecans, which brought \$3,541.17 "orchard run"—enough to pay for the entire place, 11½ acres, MORE THAN TWICE! (Actually, Mrs. Watson harvested and sold 8,250 lbs. of pecans from this same grove a year or two previously when the owner was in the Armed Forces, but no separate sales records were kept of this grove that year). These 105 trees, grown in our nurseries, lived 100% when planted in 1926. After producing many excellent crops of pecans, this place was formed into Glen Gloria and Beulah Hill Subdivisions, and now forms two fine subdivisions of our city. THIS GROVE IS LIVING PROOF THAT IT PAYS TO PLANT GOOD TREES ON GOOD LAND AND TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THEM. Some individual lots sold for more than the original cost of the whole place! Many other pecan groves have made beautiful and highly profitable developments.

WE ESPECIALLY RECOMMEND THESE VARIETIES: STUART, GLORIA GRANDE, AND DESIRABLE. However, all the following have distinct merit:

The STUART is the standard Southern pecan variety. It is widely adapted to soil and climatic conditions. It does not require spraying for "scab" disease (also miscalled "scale") and is generally well thought of by growers and buyers. Though it bears first crops somewhat later than some others, it tends to be a regular, consistent producer of large, medium soft-shelled, good quality nuts. Size of selected nuts about 1¾" long by 1" in diameter, rather "barrel-shaped" in general, and run about 45 per pound when selected for size. Stuart is the most widely planted popular variety in the South. This variety starts leafing out later than most others, which may make it safer to plant somewhat late in season (and farther North) than some others. Also, Stuart stood the freak cold snap in March 1955 better than many others. The tree is rather upright in habit of growth, has dark green foliage, medium to large leaves. The planting of a "pollenizing" variety, such as Gloria Grande, Desirable, or Masterpiece nearby, to S or SW direction from Stuarts, may be beneficial.

The GLORIA GRANDE was discovered in Orangeburg County about 1920 by Mr. Whitefield W. Watson, the present owner's father, who established our nursery, and who was an outstanding pecan pioneer. This variety closely resembles Stuart, but has many qualities that are distinctly superior. It is larger, though of similar shape, and selected nuts sometimes weigh 33 per pound. Gloria Grande is a very heavy bearer of male pollen, and it is shed about the right time for the pollenizing of female blooms of Stuart. The kernel is higher in oil and protein content, and it shells out better than Stuart, being of denser composition, and is of a shade deeper golden color. Many growers prefer it to Stuart, and report that it consistently outyields Stuart. Gloria Grande makes an ideal variety to use with Stuart in the grove, as most pecan buyers class them as Extra Large Stuart Pecans. Also, it is scab-



resistant, and ripens at the same time as Stuart, so that if harvest crews happen to gather and mix the two varieties, no great harm would likely be done, except possibly to lose a premium price for the Gloria Grande nuts. WE OFFER THIS EXCELLENT VARIETY AS ONE THAT HAS FULLY PROVED ITSELF AND OF WHICH WE ARE PROUD. (Our supply of GLORIA GRANDE trees is very limited, so please order EARLY).

The DESIRABLE variety is somewhat new in our part of the South, but has been outstandingly successful in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi during much of the past 25 years. DESIRABLE IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BEARERS, AND WE HAVE SEEN HUNDREDS OF VERY YOUNG TREES SET FRUIT, IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRAFTING. (Some 2½-year-old trees are now bearing nuts in our nursery, in 1957). Size of nuts is nearly that of Stuart, usually thinner-shelled, and considerably richer kernel, and of excellent quality. It cracks out well, is a regular producer, and highly scab-resistant. Where it is commercially grown, it brings prices comparable to Stuart on the market. This variety is truly very "DESIRABLE" for shade and production purposes, and is paying off handsomely in our groves.

The "MASTERPIECE" (also called "Mahan," "Mayhan," "Fla. Giant," "Miss. Giant," etc.). This variety is extremely prolific and usually very early-bearing, and sometimes sets nuts up to 7 per cluster, truly "giant" in size. It is often said to produce "the largest pecan in the world," and often sets branch-bending crops of these huge pecans. However, because of its tendency to set such heavy crops, it should be especially well-fed and should be planted where it can have adequate moisture for the best use of the fertilizers applied to it (in abundance, after it is well-established, particularly potash and phosphoric acid). If planted on land that is too dry in character, or in especially dry seasons when the crop is excessively heavy, the nuts may not be completely filled, or may be "shy" at the basal end. This nut closely resembles the "Schley" variety in shape, and has an extremely thin shell, medium to good quality kernel, and makes one of the most attractive pecans of all for the in-shell trade. Many roadside stand patrons request this variety, even at high prices. The tree is of very graceful shape. Masterpiece is a very heavy producer of male pollen, which is shed over a long period. This variety will "scab" somewhat, after the tree reaches large size. In planting it should be given ample light and distance, and should not be planted under too humid conditions. It should not be over-fed with nitrogen after the tree comes into good bearing. Masterpiece requires about ten days to two weeks longer growing season than Stuart variety to ripen nuts.

The "SCHLEY" variety produces extremely high quality nuts, full-meated and very thin-shelled. It ordinarily sets good crops of fruit, but many nuts fall prematurely if humidity is extremely high or if seasonal rainfall is heavy. "Scab" is much less prevalent in seasons of light rainfall; and good air drainage, afforded by being planted on a slope or hilltop, and good spacing between trees, often help this variety to resist the disease. Also, planting adjacent to pavements or near brick or stone buildings (especially to westward direction) will help minimize the disease, as the heat is reflected, and humidity is lowered. Another way is to plant trees along field borders, or better still across fields as windbreaks, so that trees receive maximum sunlight and air movement. Ordinarily, one Schley in a small home planting is sufficient. (And be sure to harvest soon as they crack open, because the jay-birds will be waiting with sharpened claws and beaks—they love them). Large plantings should be made only when the grower plans to spray with a large power spray outfit. The Schley tree is globe-shaped, and has medium-green, graceful leaves. It is quite similar to Masterpiece in appearance, but a little more spreading in shape.

The "CURTIS" is a very highly scab-resistant variety. It is most widely grown on the sandy soils of Northern Florida, where it originated, although it has been grown, for many years, in all parts of the South. It is a regular to very heavy producer of very fine quality, medium sized (a little smaller than Schley), extremely thin-shelled nuts, which are very attractive to shellers and to housewives. On occasion, Curtis trees will produce tremendous crops, and the quality of kernels has held up extremely well; however, in such cases, the crop will usually be somewhat smaller the next season. We noted recently an 8-10 ft. Curtis tree in our nursery which set 87 nuts in 1957! Even when planted on rather poor land, and



grown under rather adverse conditions, this variety will produce well, although it responds better to good land, and to good fertility. The Curtis is best suited to Coastal Plain regions. It ripens about 3 weeks after Stuart. Its foliage is dark green, leaves are fine, graceful, and it produces a beautiful, upright tree, which spreads and bends to form beautiful "arches" in later years.

PLANT "PECANWOOD" PECAN TREES FOR PLEASURE, FOR PROFIT, FOR PROTECTION. MONEY "GROWS" ON PECAN TREES—PLANT, FERTILIZE, CULTIVATE—TAKE CARE OF YOUR PECAN TREES, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU AND OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.

## PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES

Six popular proven varieties. Hardy, well rooted trees, budded or grafted from early-bearing prolific parent orchards. We make every reasonable effort to give you good trees, but we make no warranty as to liveability or productiveness of our trees, but "please consult the doctor while the patient is living," for advice.

TERMS: Cash with order, or 33 1/3 percent when booking is placed, balance C. O. D. Add \$1.00 packing charge on orders for less than \$5.00. All prices are F. O. B. Orangeburg. Shipments ordinarily made Railway Express Collect or preferably sold direct at office. Closed Sundays. Please add 3% S. C. Sales Tax, unless you certify "for commercial orchard production"; or "for re-sale," and give your retail license number. NO TAX ON FERTILIZERS OR ON TRUNK-WRAPPING SERVICE.

### PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES — 1957 - 58 PRICE LIST

HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND	1 to 10 Trees at Each	11 to 50 Trees at Each	51 or more Trees at Each	Varieties and sizes approximately available, subject to prior sale. PLEASE CHECK BEFORE ORDERING.	
2 to 3 feet	\$2.50	\$2.45	\$2.40	STUART_____	DESIRABLE_____
3 to 4 feet	3.00	2.90	2.80		SCHLEY_____
4 to 5 feet	3.60	3.45	3.30	GLORIA GRANDE_____	CURTIS_____
5 to 6 feet	4.20	3.90	3.60	("Super Stuart")	
6 to 7 feet	5.00	4.70	4.40	MASTERPIECE_____	
7 to 8 feet	6.00	5.60	5.20	("Mahan")	
8 to 10 feet	7.00	6.50	6.00		

"Pomo" Pecan, Fruit, Shrubbery Fertilizer, 5-10-10 (acid-forming) \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Armour Sheep Manure, weed free, \$2.25 per 50 lbs. or \$1.25 per 25 lbs.

Zinc Sulfate, 89%: 1 lb., \$.50; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 50 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

"Gard-Rite" Tree Trunk Wrap, \$1.00 per roll (roll of 154 ft., 4" wide)  
Trunk Wrap Applied @ .25 per tree.

"Water Spike" Pecan and Shrub Irrigator, \$4.85 (plus tax)

Trees may be planted from October 15 to about April 1st. Tremendous demand for limited southwide supply of Pecan Trees. Please indicate if we may not substitute other sizes or varieties if we are out of those ordered.

SAMUEL D. WATSON, Owner  
Cordova Highway

BOX 666, ORANGEBURG, S. C.  
Telephone JE 4-2127



WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES  
(2 mi. S.W. of Orangeburg, S. C., on Cordova Highway)  
Telephone JE4-2127

TERMS: Net cash with order. Please add 3% S. C. Sales Tax unless you certify "for commercial orchard production" or "For resale only", and give your retail license number. NO TAX ON FERTILIZERS OR ON TRUNK-WRAPPING SERVICE. Open every weekday. Visitors welcome.

OTHER NUT TREES:

GRAFTED BLACK WALNUT TREES: Productive, cold-resistant, early-bearing, timber-producing. Varieties: THOMAS "JUMBO" and STABLER "EZY-SHELD" (sometimes cracks out in one whole piece). Sizes 2-6 ft. Prices same as Pecan Trees. (See above)

CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES: Early-bearing, quick shade-producing trees from selected strains. Plant 2 or more trees for best pollination. Extra fine large trees. Sizes 2-10 ft. Prices 1/2 Pecan tree prices. (See above)

FRUITS:

PEACHES: 3-4 ft. 75¢ each, or \$8.50 dozen. Varieties (in ripening order): DIXIED, RED HAVEN, SOUTHLAND, BELLE of GA., BURNET ELBERTA, ELBERTA, J. H. HALE.

PLUMS: 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each, or \$12.50 dozen. Varieties: METHLEY (yellow), BURBANK (purple), DAMSON (blue).



WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERY  
(2 mi. S.W. of Orangeburg, S. C., on Cordova Highway)  
Telephone 354-2127

TERMS: Net cash with order. Please add 3% S. C. Sales Tax unless you certify "for commercial orchard production" or "for resale only", and give your retail license number. NO TAX ON FERTILIZERS OR ON TRUNK-WRAPPING SERVICE. Open every weekday. Visitors welcome.

## GRAFTED BLACK WALNUT TREES

These trees are grafted on to selected seedling stock of the black walnut, and are of the highest quality. They are of the early-bearing type, and are of the highest quality. They are of the early-bearing type, and are of the highest quality. They are of the early-bearing type, and are of the highest quality.

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## OTHER NUT TREES

GRAFTED BLACK WALNUT TREES: Productive, cold-resistant, early-bearing, timber-producing. Varieties: THOMAS "LUMBO" and STANLEY "EZY-SHED" (sometimes cracks out in one whole piece). Sizes 2-6 ft. Prices same as Pecan trees. (See above)

CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES: Early-bearing, quick shade-producing trees from selected strains. Plant 2 or more trees for best pollination. Extra fine trees. Sizes 2-10 ft. Prices 1/2 Pecan tree prices. (See above)

## FRUITS

PEACHES: 3-4 ft., 75¢ each, or \$2.50 dozen. Varieties (in ripening order): DIXIED, RED HAVEN, SOUTHLAND, ENLIE or GA., BURNET ELBERTA, ELBERTA, J. H. HALE.

PLUMS: 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each, or \$12.50 dozen. Varieties: METHLEY (yellow), BURBANK (purple), DAMSON (blue).



APPLES: 5-6 ft. 2yr. br. tops, \$1.75 each or \$18.00 a dozen; 2-3 ft. 75¢ each or \$8.50 dozen. Varieties: EARLY HARVEST, LODI, DBL. RED DELICIOUS, RED STAYMAN. Varieties in 5-6 ft. size only: WINESAP, GOLDEN DELICIOUS, DBL. RED JONATHAN, YELLOW HORSE.

DWARF APPLE TREES: Ideal for early-bearing and for planting in limited space. 3 ft. up, 2 yr. \$3 each; \$30 dozen. Varieties: LODI, DBL. RED DELICIOUS, GOLDEN DELICIOUS, RED STAYMAN (suggest 2 or more for cross pollination).

DWARF CHERRY TREES: Early-bearing, high quality, best in Piedmont. 2-3 ft. size Variety: NORTH STAR, \$2 each or \$20 dozen.

PEARS: 5-6 ft. size, \$1.75 each or \$20 dozen; 2-3 ft. size, 75¢ each or \$8.50 dozen. Varieties: Blight resistant NEW ORIENT, fine quality, heavy yielder; KIEFFER, good pollinizer and good bearer.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS: 5 ft. branch-tops, \$2.50 each or \$27.50 dozen. Varieties: TANE-NASHI (acorn-shaped fruit). FUYU-GAKI (tomato shaped fruit, non-astringent); and TAMOPAN (huge "Pound-size" fruit). All very ornamental and usually seedless, fruit delicious--make semi-dwarf trees.

FIGS: Approx. 24" size, 95¢ each. Two best suited varieties: BROWN CELESTE ("Sugar"), very hardy; and BROWN TURKEY, very large fruit.

SCUPPERNONGS: Standard Varieties, 95¢ each, or \$10 dozen. Varieties: OLD FASHIONED (white); HUNT (blue); also self-fertile or "Male" varieties bear fruit and pollinize others; WILLARD, WALLACE (both white). SPECIAL VARIETY: HIGGINS "BIG INCH", \$1.95 each or \$20 dozen. Produces mammoth 1" grapes. Plant all scuppernongs on 2-wire trellis, same as bunch grapes.

"BUNCH" GRAPES: No. 1 vines, 45¢ each or \$4.50 dozen. Varieties: FREDONIA (blue, best for S. C.); CONCORD (blue); CATAWBA (pink); NIAGARA (white).

STRAWBERRIES: 25 plants 75¢; 100 plants \$2.75. Two finest Varieties: BLAKEMORE, TENN. SUPREME.



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SOUTHERN HI-BUSH BLUEBERRIES: From high-producing, but unnamed, Varieties, 60¢ each or \$6 dozen.

BOYSENBERRIES: Thornless Variety, 20¢ each or \$2.25 dozen.

BICOLOR LESPEDEZA PLANTS: \$10 per M at Nursery. World's finest quail feed plants. (Planting directions on request.)

SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES:

CHINESE ELM. Beautiful, quick shade, 8 ft. \$2.50 each or \$25 dozen.

SILVER MAPLE. Sizes 5 thru 10 ft. @ 1/2 Pecan tree prices. Very fast grower, beautiful colors in fall, very drought-resistant.

SUGAR MAPLE. 10-12 ft. \$4. Bright multi-colored foliage in fall.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. 6-8 ft. \$3.50. Tall, erect-growing.

CATALPA. 5-7 ft. \$1.50 each. Ideal fishing-worm tree.

PINK DOGWOOD. 2-3 ft. \$3; 4-5 ft. \$5.50.

WHITE DOGWOOD. 18-24" 60¢ each or \$6.75 dozen; 4-5 ft. \$2.75 each or \$31.50 dozen; 5-6 ft. \$3.50 each or \$40 dozen.

PINK-FLOWERING WILT-RESISTANT MIMOSA. Approximately 5 ft. branched, \$2.50. Variety: "Charlotte."

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH. 5-6 ft. \$1.50. Varieties: Pink, White, Red.

PURPLE-LEAF NEWPORT PLUM. 4-5 ft. \$1.50.

GOLDEN-BARK WEEPING WILLOWS. Beautiful winter and summer. Large 6 ft. trees, well branched, \$4 each.



SOUTHERN HIL-BUSH BLUEBERRIES: From high-producing, but unnamed, Varieties, 60¢ each or \$6 dozen.

BOYSENBERRIES: Thornless Variety, 20¢ each or \$2.25 dozen.

BICOLOR ASPEN PLANTS: \$10 per M at Nursery. World's finest quality feed plants. (Planting directions on request.)

SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES:

CHINESE ELM. Beautiful, quick shade, 8 ft. \$2.50 each or \$25 dozen.

SILVER MAPLE. Sizes 2 thru 10 ft. @ 1/2 Pecan tree prices. Very fast grower, beautiful colors in fall, very drought-resistant.

SUGAR MAPLE. 10-12 ft. \$4. Bright multi-colored foliage in fall.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. 6-8 ft. \$3.50. Tall, erect-growing.

CATALPA. 5-7 ft. \$1.50 each. Ideal fishing-worm tree.

PINK DOGWOOD. 2-3 ft. \$3; 4-5 ft. \$3.50.

WHITE DOGWOOD. 18-24" 60¢ each or \$6.75 dozen; 4-5 ft. \$2.75 each or \$31.50 dozen; 5-6 ft. \$3.50 each or \$40 dozen.

PINK-FLOWERING WILT-RESISTANT MINOSA. Approximately 5 ft. branched, \$2.50. Variety: "Charlotte".

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH. 5-6 ft. \$1.50. Varieties: Pink; White; Red.

PURPLE-LEAF NEWPORT PLUM. 4-5 ft. \$1.50.

GOLDEN-BARK WEeping WILLOWS. Beautiful winter and summer. Large 6 ft. trees, well branched, \$4 each.



CONTAINER-GROWN TREES and PLANTS -- at Nursery Only -- WE CANNOT SHIP:

ORNAMENTALS:

PINES: "SLASH", approximately 3 ft.- 4 ft. tall, gal. cans \$1.60.

"YELLOW", approximately 18-30" tall, gal. cans \$1.00

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA: 2-3 ft. tall, gal. cans \$1.75  
3-4 ft. tall, gal. cans \$3.75

LIGUSTRUM: Variegated, large plants, 3 gal. cans \$3.

LOQUAT: 2-3 ft. gal. cans \$1.75.

CREPE MYRTLE: Dwarf Red, 3-4 ft. gal. cans \$1.75.

WHITE JUDAS, grafted, \$3.50. Very ornamental, early flower.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH: Red, White, or Pink, 5-6 ft. 3 gal. cans \$2.50.

WHITE DOGWOOD: 4-5 ft., 3 gal. cans \$4

PINK DOGWOOD: 3-4 ft., gal. cans \$4; approx. 5 ft., heavy, 3 gal. cans \$7.

NANDINAS: Approx. 6", 30¢; approx. 10", 60¢.

LIRIOPE: Solid or variegated, qt. cans 25¢.

DWARF or HOUSE IVY: Gal. cans 50¢ each.

CONTAINER-GROWN TREES AND PLANTS--at Nursery only -- WE CANNOT SHIP!

WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES  
(2 mi. S. W. of Orangeburg on Cordova Highway  
Telephone JE4-2127



CANOT SHIP: CONTAINER-GROWN TREES AND PLANTS -- at Nursery Only -- WE

ORNAMENTALS:

PIERS: "GLASH", approximately 3 ft. - 4 ft. tall, gal. cans \$1.60.

"WILLOW", approximately 16-30" tall, gal. cans \$1.00

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA: 2-3 ft. tall, gal. cans \$1.75  
3-4 ft. tall, gal. cans \$3.75

LIGSTRUM: Variegated, large plants, 3 gal. cans \$3.  
LOCUST: 2-3 ft. gal. cans \$1.75.  
CHERRY MYRTLE: Dwarf Red, 3-4 ft. gal. cans \$1.75.  
WHITE JUDAS, grafted, \$3.50. Very ornamental, early flower.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH: Red, White, or Pink, 2-6 ft. 3 gal. cans \$2.50.

WHITE DOGWOOD: 4-5 ft., 3 gal. cans \$4

PINK DOGWOOD: 3-4 ft., gal. cans \$4; approx. 5 ft., heavy, 3 gal. cans \$7.

NANDINA: approx. 6", 30¢; approx. 10", 60¢.

LIRIOPE: Solid or variegated, 4" gal. cans 25¢.

DWARF or HOUSE IVY: Gal. cans 50¢ each.

CANOT SHIP: CONTAINER-GROWN TREES AND PLANTS--at Nursery only -- WE